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MISCELLANY.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

The following fragment from an unpublished novel, has a direct bearing upon a kindred subject, which is occasioning some discussion in both the English and American papers at the present time. The scene is laid in Spain, and varies a little from the version of Mrs. Stowe's "other true tale" of her friend. If it was Mrs. Stowe's object to deter the rising and rising generation from perusing the productions of Lord Byron, she has most signally failed of her aim. The writer of the fragment, after referring to some domestic differences, says:

"A few hours after, we were very good friends, and a few days after she set out for Aragon, with my son, on a visit to her father and mother. I did not accompany her, having been in Aragon before, but was to join the family in their Moorish Chateau, within a few weeks. During her journey, I received a very affectionate letter from Donna Josepha, apprising me of the welfare of herself and my son. On their arrival at the chateau, I received another, still more affectionate; pressing me, in very fond and rather foolish terms, to join her immediately. As I was preparing to set out from Seville, I received a third,—this was from her father, Don Jose di Cardozo, who requested me, in the politest manner to dissolve my marriage. I answered him with equal politeness, that I would—do no such thing. A fourth letter arrived,—it was from Donna Josepha, in which she informed me that her father's letter was written by her particular desire. I requested the reason by return of post; she replied by express, that as reason had nothing to do with the matter, it was unnecessary to give any—but that she was an injured and—excellent woman. I then enquired why she was had written me the two preceding affectionate letters, requesting me to come to Aragon,—She answered that was because she believed me out of my senses—that, being unfit to take care of myself, I had only to set out on the journey alone, and making my way without difficulty to Don Jose di Cardozo's, I should there have found the tenderest of wives and—a strait waistcoat. I had nothing to reply to this piece of affection, but a reiteration of my request for some lights upon the subject. I was answered, that they would only be related to the inquiry. In the meantime, our domestic discrepancy, had become a public topic of discussion; and the world, which always decides justly, not only in Aragon, but in Andalusia, determined that I was not only to blame, but that all Spain could produce nobody so blameable.—My case was supposed to comprise all the crimes which could, and several that could not be committed but little less than an ante-de-fe was anticipated as the result. But let no man say we are abandoned by our friends in adversity—it was just the reverse. Mine thronged around me to condemn, advise and console me with—their disapprobation. They told me all that was, would or should be said on the subject. They put their heads—they exhorted me—they shed me with tears in their eyes,—I went to dinner.

GOOD HOPE FOR THE SOUTH.—The Mobile Register thinks that, if history has not falsified the truth in all her examples, a great future is before the long-suffering people of the South. Division of labor, fertilizers, and labor-saving agricultural implements, it is now plain, will produce from the Southern soil all that it yielded under the large plantation system. The millions yielded from the earth, formerly required for purchasing and replenishing slave labor, will be hereafter saved, and will necessarily find useful and productive investment at home. The carpet-bag and scalawag exodus established, and the State governments once more in the hands of the people, the road to peace and prosperity will be clear and open, and the people, learning wisdom from the trial and the errors of the past, will pluck from the nettle danger the flower safely."

THE BRITISH PRESS ON COTTON.

The British press continues to be very much exercised about the supply of cotton. Every day or two there are leading articles and any amount of correspondence on the subject, and there is hardly any conceivable plan for increasing the production of raw material that is not discussed. The insufficient supply is termed a calamity, and is said to be owing to an increase of the consuming power at a time when the raw material is decreasing. A writer in the London Times takes a very sensible view of the matter when he argues that the true way to increase the production of cotton is for the manufacturers and capitalists of England to co-operate with the grower. That is, we suppose, to employ their capital in connection with the labor of the planters in order to stimulate a larger growth. This writer remarks, too, that it would be folly for the American planters to grow five millions of bales at double the expense of land and labor when the same profit can be realized from half that amount. But where are the English manufacturers and capitalists to use their money in co-operation with the growers? India and other countries have been tried, and a vast amount of capital has been sunk in the experiment. There is, however, one place in the world where raising cotton is not an uncertain experiment, and where planting never fails to be successful and profitable. In our Southern States there is a vast area of cotton land uncultivated. If there were capital and labor enough to plant millions of bales or more could be raised. This is the country, for the British to invest in if they would get an ample supply of cotton and a handsome return for their capital.

N. Y. Herald.

The English press seem to understand the true interests of the Southern cotton planter much better than many of the planters themselves. It strikes the nail square on the head when it declares that "it would be folly for the American planters to grow five millions of bales at double the expense of land and labor, when the same profit can be realized from half that amount." Will those planters, who are straining every nerve, and ransacking all of Europe and Asia to procure additional labor necessary to produce the five millions of bales duly consider the probable consequence of their success in producing this additional labor? The production of 2,500,000 bales at thirty cents per pound would be far more lucrative to the Southern planter than the production of five millions of bales at fifteen cents. They would receive the same gross amount for their total crop, and save the extra cost for labor, provisions, mules, and wear and waste land necessary to be expended in raising the extra two and a half millions.

Besides, with the production of two and a half or three bales the South can easily raise her own corn, provisions and stock, so that the cotton crop would be net profit, after deducting the cost of labor. We may be in error, but the lights now before us, taking into consideration the condition of the cotton market and cotton manufacturers throughout the world, we believe the true policy of the planter is to keep the production within rather than over three millions of bales.

Instead of investing the profits of the crop in increasing the area and amount of production, we urge our planting friends to put their surplus money in manufacturing enterprises. Let the South become, as she ought long ago to have been, the great center of cotton manufacturing. If the Manchester and Lowell spinners can make profits on the manufacture of cotton, why may not the South do the same and indeed much more? The Northern and English merchants have to pay the heavy expense necessarily incurred in getting their supplies of raw material from the South, and then the additional expense in the way of freight, commissions, insurance, &c., in returning the manufactured goods to the very community in which the raw material was produced.

The power for driving the machinery necessary to manufacture the entire crop of the Southern States can be found in Georgia alone. All that is necessary to put the machinery in motion is for the planters themselves to invest their surplus profits arising from the production of the raw material in well directed schemes for the utilization of this vast power now lying idle in our midst.

English manufacturers will find it to their interest to establish manufacturing establishments here where motive power is abundant at a nominal cost, and where the raw material is twenty per cent. cheaper than in Manchester. Instead of investing their money in efforts to increase the supply of cotton, let them come here with their capital and make investments in manufactures, which, according to the reports of our leading Southern factories, will pay from twenty to forty per cent. per annum. In Great Britain three to five per cent. upon investments is considered a good business. Here in the cotton manufacture, ten times that amount can be realized.

The manifest advantages which the South, and particularly Georgia, possess, will necessarily attract manufacturing capital from the North and from Great Britain. While we are anxious to have this capital brought here and this branch of industry fully developed, we prefer that our own people should reap a portion at least of the riches which must follow judicious investments in cotton manufactures.

This is a matter of much importance to the State and to the planters, and we hope it will receive the consideration of those who are clamorous to increase labor or to produce five millions of bales in order to sell it at 12 or 15 cents.

Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

THE SURVIVOR'S ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Survivor's Association, Charleston District, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the events of the late war between the Confederate and United States of America are now fresh in the minds of its survivors, and many records do now exist which time and neglect will certainly destroy, it is highly desirable to have these records and these recollections put in such substantial form as to resist the ravages of time; and, whereas, we have no government which will collect and preserve the history of those transactions of which we are proud, it is, therefore, the duty of all South Carolinians to place the history of the late war in its true light before the world, in order that those who fought and died for their country may have not only the reward of their distinguished patriotism, but the justice which their achievements deserve; and, whereas, the Survivors' Association of any single district may do much in collecting and preserving these records, yet because of the intimate association existing during the war between all the troops of the State, the work will become proportionally less onerous and much more effective if the survivors of the whole State were to unite in a common effort; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Survivor's Association of Charleston District earnestly invite the survivors of each district in the State, where associations of record do not now exist; to form district associations, composed of the survivors of the Confederate army and navy, to collect and preserve the records of the late war.

That the various district associations be invited to send five delegates to a convention, to meet at our hall, in Charleston, on Thursday, November 18; 1869, to form a State survivors' association, for the purpose set forth in the next resolution.

That the primary object of the proposed State Survivor's Association is the preservation of all matters of history connected with the late war.

That the proposed means of accomplishing this object is the establishment of a State Bureau, under the control of the State Association, where all original matter shall be regularly and conveniently filed away for the reference

of such persons as the Association may see fit.

That the secondary object of the proposed State Association, the future development of which is left to the action of the State Association, is the preparation of a standard Southern history and smaller school histories, in which the part the Confederacy bore in the late war may be properly related to the world, and that the rising generation may be taught that their parents were not the vile traitors that the common school mistress now prepared by our enemies assert.

Col. Edward McCrady, Jr., President, Col. C. Irvine Walker, Col. B. H. Rutledge, Major T. G. Barker, Col. J. M. Kinloch, Captain F. K. Huger, Captain James Armstrong, Jr., Secretary, were appointed a committee to correspond on the subject of these resolutions, to make all necessary arrangements for the assembling of the convention, and to take such measures as they deem essential to the full accomplishment of the intentions of the preamble resolutions.—Charleston News.

Why do young ladies whiten their faces? Because they think the powder will make them go off.

"Why don't you ask your sweet-heart to marry you?" "I have asked her." "What did she say?" "Oh, I've got the refusal of her."

At Schenectady a white woman was recently married to a nigger from Albany. And the thermometer at 90 degrees. Whew!

When a country girl is kissed, she looks surprised, and says, "How could you?" to which the swain replies; "It will give me great pleasure to show you," and proceeds to give her a duplicate.

Prospects for a heavy sugar crop in St. Mary's parish, "the sugar bowl" of Louisiana, are not so good as they were in the early part of the spring. Very good yields will be had, however.

Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, say they have never done as large a business at this time in any previous year. They attribute this fact to their having advertised more this season than ever before.

During the past summer a number of planters tried upon selected places a new remedy for the destruction of the caterpillar, and report that it accomplished its purpose. The principal ingredient of this remedy is carbolic acid.

THE MULE.—The mule is a larger bird than the guse or turkey. It has two legs to walk with and 2 to kick with, and wears its wings on the side of its head.

It is stubbornly backward about going forward.—Josh Billings.

A young lady explained to a printer the other day, the distinction between printing and publishing, and, at the conclusion of her remarks, by way of illustration, she said: "You may print a kiss on my cheek, but you must not publish it."

"You sot!" exclaimed a poor woman to her husband, "you are always at the tavern getting drunk with hot punch, while I am at home, with nothing but cold water."

"Cold, you silly jade!—well you can warm it."

A gentleman once thus addressed letter to his bride:

"My Dearest Maria."

The lady replied:

"My dear John, I beg that you will mend either your morals or your grammar. You call me dearest Maria; am I to understand that you have other Marias?"

A fast man undertook the task of teasing an eccentric preacher.

"Do you believe the story of the fat-calf?"

"Yes," said the preacher.

"Well then, was it a male or a female calf that was killed?"

"A female," said the divine.

"How do you know that?"

"Because, (looking the interrogator in the face,) I see that the male is still alive."

JAMES JONES

Dealer in

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS,

&c. &c. &c.

OFFERS, at wholesale or retail, at the lowest rates, for cash, Family and extra. Super. FLOUR, of choice brands, RIO COFFEE, common to choice, Laguayra and Java COFFEE, Imperial and Oolong TEAS, SUGAR, of all grades, Prime Leaf LARD, BACON, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, CHEESE and CRACKERS, Superior MOLASSES, SNUFF, Scotch and Maccaboy, NAILS, of all sizes, BL. CARB. SODA, CANDIES, assorted, NUTS and FRUITS, SHOT, of all sizes, Liverpool and Table SALT, White Wine and Cider VINEGAR, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, RUMS, and GINS, Together with a large assortment of all other desirable articles in the above line.

In addition to the above, I offer a large stock of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

—ALSO—

An extensive and varied assortment of

HARDWARE,

Consisting in part, of

HOES, of various sizes and qualities, AXES SPADES and SHOVELS, IRON, of all descriptions, PLOW STEEL, TRACE CHAINS, HAMES, &c.

SADDLERY.

SADDLES and RIDLES, COLLARS, SADDLERY HARDWARE, &c. &c.

The attention of purchasers is invited to the above stock. No who one gives me a call shall go away dissatisfied. The highest market prices paid for Cotton and other produce.

JAMES JONES.

Feb. 11.

Newburgh Ale

KEPT ON DRAUGHT BY D. C. KIRKLEY.

Corn.

A LOT OF GOOD COUNTRY CORN, for sale by D. C. KIRKLEY.

Fresh Arrivals.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A new stock of Goods,

Suitable for the season,

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

HATS, SHOES SADDLERY,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold at the lowest prices for CASH. I solicit a call from my old customers.

A. M. KENNEDY.

Dec. 17.

PURE

French Brandy and Wines,

For Medicinal Purposes.

This is a pure article of Brandy as it was bought out of the Custom House and can be relied on as being pure and genuine.

HODGSON & DUNLAP.

LEITNER & DUNLAP, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Kershaw, Sumter, Lancaster and Richland Districts.

Office—Broad-st., Camden, S. C. W. Z. LEITNER, J. D. DUNLAP. Feb. 11 6m.

SOUTH CAROLINA State Agricultural and Mechanical Magazine.

(Official Organ of the South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society.)

At an early date, the subscribers will publish the first number of a Monthly Magazine, devoted to the development of the material interests of this State, and the whole South; and will distribute five thousand copies gratuitously, so that every one may see what it is before subscribing. They intend to make it the best and handsomest industrial magazine ever published at the South, and they ask the cordial co-operation of every good citizen in this enterprise, which must redound to the public warfare.

Persons wishing copies of the first number, will please send their address to

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, Charleston, S. C. May 13. tf.

"Save your Family from want by Insuring your Life."

THE LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS,

HAVING A CASH CAPITAL OF

500,000 DOLLARS.

OFFERS to its Southern patrons a reliable Home Company, in which can be effected every species of Life Insurance at the most reasonable rate. All policies non-forfeitable, and the earnings of the Company annually divided on the strictly mutual plan.

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1869.

SPRING GOODS.

M'DONALD & M'CURRY

Offer to the Public a Choice Variety of Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing everything kept in a retail Store, which will be sold at the lowest figures for Cash. They invite particular attention to the following specialties:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE, READY MADE CLOTHING.

Also Gents' HATS of every description and at prices to suit all.

Feeling satisfied that our Stock of Goods is equal to any other house, in prices and styles, we respectfully invite old customers and friends to examine the same, and to bring along with them all their neighbors and friends.

MCDONALD & MCCURRY.

April 8. tf.

NEW STORE

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership for carrying on a

General Business,

in Camden, respectfully inform the citizens of the town and surrounding country that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. C. MATHEWSON & Co., where they are now receiving a WELL SELECTED STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. &c.

The senior partner having done business in Camden for a number of years and having received a fair share of patronage, will endeavor to merit the same for the new firm.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, wife of James R. Holland, a farmer, residing in Camden, in the County of Kershaw and State of South Carolina, hereby gives notice of her intention to trade as a sole trader.

ELIZABETH HOLLAND.

Sept. 2.

4t

200 packages of JEWELL BROS. celebrated Self-Leavening, or Self-Raising Flour, just received. Try JAMES JONES.